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1998 MIKE MARIAND
CRYPTO
Volume II, Number II
July 1999
CRYPTO
Crypto: Hidden or Secret, from the Greek kruptos meaning hidden
"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity,
stability, and beauty of the earth's living ecosystems. It is
wrong when it tends otherwise."
Miron Heinselman (1920 - 1993) from The Boundary Waters Wilderness
Ecosystem (University of Minnesota Press; Minneapolis, 1996)
I FOUND THE
LOCH NESS MONSTER
AND BIGFOOT
SO NOW ONLY ONE
CHALLENGE
REMAINS..
FINDING THE
EVER-ELUSIVE
VIABLE N.H.
DEMOCRATIC
CONGRESSIONAL
CANDIDATE!
HOPEFULLY
BEFORE THE
NEXT ELECTION!
Comic Strip that appeared November 8, 1998 in the Nashua Telegraph newspaper
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Cryptofiction: The Great Sasquatch Conspiracy or Blood on Bigfoot Mountain
Reviews
Claws, Jaws & Dinosaurs
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Editors Note:
This issue marks the fourth one. Not spectacular, but a time to stop and rethink a few things. So, starting in September 1999 there will be a few changes:
1) Crypto will become a monthly publication
2) Crypto will become shorter, but the equivalent size it is now after four issues (i.e. each issue will be around 10 pages in length, versus one issue at 40)
3) Crypto will revert back to using less heavy paper. Several people commented that they did not like the heavy paper
4) Crypto will feature a new column, but only with the help of readers. This new column will be written by a reader, and will be an autobiography. This way a history of researchers can be shown over time. So if you would like to include you autobiography, contact the editor below.
5) Crypto may be offered as an online downloadable file in .pdf format. If you are interested in receiving this version instead of the paper version, please let the editor know. This paper version will not be obsolete, but the electronic version will be but an alternative.
Now for some statistics:
Since September 1998, this publication has grown from around an initial 40 readers to 253 readers. This is an increase of over 600%. Initially the publication was sent only to France, England, Canada and the United States. Today it goes to over 15 different countries, from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France, Norway, Russia and more. This is only mentioned as a demonstration of the popularity and/or interest

in cryptozoology worldwide.
Some of you have also asked a question regarding Cryptofiction, and why it is included. Cryptofiction has been defined as -- A literary fictional work in any form that has cryptozoology or a specific cryptid as a theme or character. Looking at society, in North America in particular, fiction is everywhere, from our books to our entertainment. The line between fiction and reality is thin at times, and almost reversible depending on a situation. So Cryptofiction (first used in Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1998, and perhaps before than on an e-mail list) has been included as a demonstration of the fictional representations of what cryptozoology deals with. As such it deserves a spot and a dealing with, and should not be ignored or put aside.
To those readers who do not subscribe to other publications, you should be encouraged to do so. In this issue is a listing of various publications from around the world that publish newsletters and journals dealing with specific cryptids to general cryptozoology. The quality of these newsletters varies as does the publication schedule, but one way to enjoy the mystery more is to read and see what others think about it. It may open your eyes.
Craig Heinselman
Editor/Publisher

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Editor's Note: The following article is reproduced with the permission of Gary Campbell, President of The Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club (9 Burn Brae Place, Inverness, Scotland, IV2 5TA). This article originally appeared in the British Columbia Scientific Cryptozoology Club (BCSCC) Cryptonews, Issue 35, January 1999.
Nessie: the Same Old Story?
By Gary Campbell, President, Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club
Looking at the origins of the Loch Ness Monster enigma has been part of our work at the Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club. Recently, I was asked by an Italian institute to research some old articles from the Inverness Courier featuring Nessie.
This involved investigating archives from as far back as the last century. As I looked into the earlier stories involving Nessie, a number of unusual coincidences became apparent. It is well documented that St Columba came across such a creature near Loch Ness in 565AD. However, the factual accuracy of this cannot be proven thus leaving an 1868 Inverness Courier article as the starting point of the Nessie story we know today.
The facts reported in the Courier of the 8 October of that year were that the remains of a bottle nosed whale were left on the loch shore by some fishermen. This was intended to fool "the primitive inhabitants of Abriachan" into thinking that that a monster, which was known to live locally, had been found at last.
This hoax was apparently successful until such time as an expert in such matters declared the 'monster' to be a sea borne creature. The correspondent however felt that the "ruse was eminently successful".
This article was the beginning of the Nessie enigma that has survived to this day. What is fascinating is that it initiated a pattern that has not changed much in the 130 years since.
The story was taken up in earnest again at the beginning of the 1930's. It was of course a 1933 Courier article entitled "A strange spectacle on Loch Ness" that is credited with telling the world of the existence of a monster in the loch.

This report from the paper's Fort Augustus correspondent tells of a creature being
familiar with nowadays spread worldwide.
spotted near Abriachan. The national press picked up on it and the tales of Nessie we are
However, in August 1930, a rival local paper, the Northern Chronicle, had published
an article entitled "A Strange Experience on Loch Ness". This told of how some local
fishermen saw a large creature cause a disturbance in the water near Tore point. The water
was flat calm at the time.
The Chronicle finished the piece by asking if readers could help enlighten them on the
subject. The replies received over the following weeks make interesting reading.
The next week's edition had three letters to the editor dealing with the question of
what the anglers may have seen. The first give a clear description of a 'monster' that was
have been a large seal but was not ultimately sure.
spotted in the river Ness a number of years previously. The correspondent felt that it may
Similarly, reply number two thinks that the sighting might have been a seal, porpoise
or conger eel. It does however state that the disturbance seemed too large to be created by any
of those creatures.

The last letter published reports that about forty years previously a skipper of one of
the canal boats had seen a "monster animal or fish".
Two more replies were printed the following week, this time the explanations given
were that the fishermen had seen either a seal or an otter.
A number of interesting issues arise from this correspondence. Firstly, the incident
provoked so many replies - from my review of the Chronicle it appears that very few such
letters were received by the editor at that time.
Following on from this, three of the five replies talk of a 'monster'- unusual
considering that this terminology was not used in the original report. Lastly, there are of
course a diverse number of explanations given for what had occurred.
This all seems very familiar to those of us who are involved with Nessie today.
Whenever a sighting of something unusual is made in Loch Ness a variety of opinions are
offered.
An example of this 7as the video of something in the loch that was broadcast on
Breakfast TV in September this year. It clearly shows the head of something popping out of
the water, looking around and then disappearing back into the depths.
The possible explanations given were as follows: a seal (by an independent researcher),
an otter (by the British Zoological Society via the BBC), possibly an unidentified species of
animate creature (by the Director of Edinburgh Zoo) and of course Nessie (by many others).
Even if the identity of what was videoed is not immediately apparent, what is clear is that
even to this day no one explanation can be given for what is seen in Loch Ness
Here we have two incidents separated by 68 years. The 1930 report is the first time that
the existence of a monster in Loch Ness was publicly debated. In that debate clear reference is
made to the fact that a 'monster' may live in the loch but many other more mundane reason are
also given.
It is also worth bearing in mind that at that time, 'the world' did not know of Nessie and
the often quoted media hype had yet to feature in such debates.
The only difference almost 70 years on is that this year's clearest incident was filmed.
This led to hopes that an answer would be immediately apparent, but again it was not the case.
Incidentally, the video was very clear for amateur footage, which makes the lack of an
explanation even more frustrating.
We are left in the position that although time has passed the story remains the same. The

locals in the last century were obviously aware that an unknown creature lived in the loch. As we have seen, it was well enough known to be the subject of an elaborate hoax. By 1930, the subject was sufficiently well known to be debated locally

The definitive answer to the Nessie riddle still eludes all of us with an interest in the subject. Admittedly, other evidence such as sonar soundings has added credibility to the possibility of an unknown creature living deep in the loch, but what it is remains a mystery. Hopefully as the end of the millennium approaches, new technology can be found that will tell us for sure that Nessie is actually down there and hopefully say what she is. If such technology cannot be applied, it looks like the same old story may well be told forever more.

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News Note: A New Specimen of Mantis Shrimp

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Picture of Erugosquilla grahami, Used under Provisions of USC Title 17 § 107. Picture source from Newsweek.com

A new species of mantis shrimp has been discovered in the waters of Sydney Harbor in Australia. This species has also been found near Taiwan in the South China Sea. Named Erugosquilla grahami, this crustacean is one of the quickest of its kind, with the ability to kill its prey, mainly small fish, within eight milliseconds. These "thumb splitters" as some divers call the group of mantis shrimp consist of around 400 species and as many as 109 genera. The group of mantis shrimp can grow to lengths in excess of 12 inches and are eaten as food in various locals from around the world by people. Shane Ahyong of the Australian Museum found E. grahami while conducting part of a two year study of the crustaceans in the coastal waters of New South Wales.

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News Note: Loch Ness 1999 Symposium

On July 10, 1999 at the Drumnadrochit in Scotland, The Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club will sponsor a daylong symposium regarding the Loch Ness Monster.

Aside from the more formal meeting, some casual activities will occur over the weekend of Juky 10 and 11, 199, including a boat trip and ceilidh.

The speakers scheduled at the Loch Ness Symposium are: Professor Henry Baur of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Gordon Rutter chairman of the Edinburgh Fortean Society and research fellow of the Royal Botanical Gardens; retired Detective Superintendent Ian Cameron who made perhaps the longest sighting of the reported creature in 1965; Loren Coleman a writer and researcher of fortean and cryptozoological topics from Portland, Maine (USA), and Gary Campbell the president of the Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club.

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News Note: Interness

On June 5, 1999 Nora and Mike Jones of Texas (USA) claim to have spotted the Loch Ness Monster. Not in person on the shores of the loch, but through a computer monitor over the Internet. This would mark the first Internet reported sighting of a cryptid. According to Nora Jones, the June 5th sighting occurred at approximately 8:00 am (time at the Loch) and the head and neck of the creature came out of the water and swam near Uqhart Castle. On June 7th Nora reportedly saw a large wake at the same approxamte time as the first sighting. After a few minutes a hump like shape appeared on the screen, this picture was captured from the computer screen. On June 11th yet another sighting took place during the same approximate time frame as the previous two. In this sighting a creature is reported to come out of the water and then snap its neck downwards.

The June 5th and 7th incidents were viewed by Nora and Mike Jones, Nora Jones, her mother and some children saw the June 11th incident.

The four cameras that monitor the loch went online in February 1999. These cameras funded by the Loch Ness Monster Exhibition Centre in Drumnadrocht offer people worldwide the chance to monitor the water for a possible sighting of the elusive denizen of the loch. The four miniature CCD cameras are combined into a four way-viewing screen. Each image in turn is video captured to allow for a specific view. The site updates on a revolving schedule of roughly two (2) minutes. Additionally there is an infrared camera used during nighttime viewing of the lake. However, at this time the only way one can freeze and image is by a quick mouse click from their own computer, no built in freeze framing is available at the website.

Using the technology available at hand to allow people from every corner of the globe to take part in a computerized expedition is indeed a fascinating possibility. With the cost minimized by new advances and comparably cheaper than a personal jaunt to an area, could cameras pop up in other areas? Live camera feeds from Lake Champlain, Okanagan Lake, or even the mountains of the Pacific Northwest could allow people to search for various cryptids without leaving their homes.

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July 1999
By Craig Heinselman
The world has been thrown for a loop in the last few years with the new possibilities of cloning techniques. What once seemed to be the subject of B-movies and Science Fiction books has fast been becoming a plausible reality. But, does this new technology have an impact on cryptozoology? Would the cloning of an extinct species, or presumably extinct species, be of any consequence to a research into cryptozoology? Or would such a cloning become a subtle footnote in a future book? These are the questions herein put forth for discussion.

Introduction and Definitions

Cloning as we know it today through the media had its beginning with Dolly, the cloned sheep from mammary cells of a six year old ewe, in 1996. Dolly, named after Dolly Parton, was the first vertebrate cloned from an adult cell. However, she was not the first clone. This subtle point has not been mentioned much in the media, rather the proclamation of the first genetic clone was heralded. The work of Ian Wilmut and Keith H.S. Campbell of the Roslin Institute in Scotland should still be viewed as a breakthrough in the history of cloning, but to fully understand the impact this had one must look to the past before heading into the future.

Various terms are used in the following paragraphs. Before progressing into them, a few definitions are presented:

Chromosome - Structures in the nucleus of a cell that transports genes

Differentiated - Description of a cell before it becomes specialized for a specific purpose.

Embryo - Essential an organism at its earliest stages of development or formation.

Nucleus - The structure within a living cell that contains that cell's genetic makeup and controls the growth and other biological activities of the cell.

Nuclear Transfer - The transfer of a donor cells nucleus into an unfertilized egg cell. The egg cell must have the vast majority of its genetic eliminated (by having its nucleus removed, called enucieated). The donor cell is forced into a dormant stage, called the GO or Gap Zero stage. The donor cell then has its nucleus moved into the egg cell through transplantation or cellular fusion (cells of the egg and donor are placed next to each other and the two are fused together utilizing an electric current, this is used in the Roslin Technique). The egg cell is then activated to beginning the formation of an embryo. Various techniques may be used in nuclear transfer, such as the Honolulu Technique and the Roslin Technique

History

Even before the understanding of cellular behavior and reproductive and genetic characteristics, the idea of how a creature develops from seemingly nothing has challenged many a scientist. Charles Bonnet, a Swiss naturalist from the eighteenth century, offered a theory of preformation. His theory was essentially that each consecutive generation of! creature exists inside the previous generation. In that each egg contains a microscopic embryo, this embryo has eggs and ovaries, inside the eggs of the microscopic embryo lie more embryo's each with eggs and ovaries. In essence his theory can best be visualized by a series of inter-fitting boxes, one box fits inside another, that one into another, and so on. Although Bonnet's theory would ultimately be shown to be incorrect, it did demonstrate a thought process to figure out the heritage of life.

Other scientists in the proceeding years would theorize of other mechanisms. Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, a German scientist of the eighteenth century offered that an "essential force" was present in the egg allowing organs to arise from tissue. This overrode Bonnet's preformation theory. Consequently in the late nineteenth century another German theorized

about epigenesis. August Weismann proposed that life's essence is in the "colored bodies" of eggs and sperm. The "colored bodies" sporadically creates an organism as a manner in which to produce more eggs and sperm.
In the beginning quarter of the twentieth century, another German scientist by the name of Hans Spemmann experimented with salamander eggs. In 1938 his "fantastical experiment" was suggested to science. This "fantastical experiment" lay outside the current technology of the time, but was to remove the nucleus from an unfertilized egg and replace it with one from a differentiated cell. This in essence is what today is known as nuclear transplanting.
In 1952 two researchers from the Institute for Cancer Research and Lankenau Hospital Research Institute named Thomas King and Robert Briggs where able to transfer the nucleus from a frog embryo into an egg. In total 197 nuclei where transferred, only a few continued cell formation. But 27 tadpoles emerged out of the 197 transfers. Although mostly an experiment to test the technique, and not to verify the nucleuses formation, the experiment as a side note did have a success rate of 13.7%. The two researches continued experimenting in the 1950's with gradually more advanced nuclear transfers. Later stage nuclei where transplanted into eggs. Although the success rates where less, less than 9%, the technique still worked. During this time the duo also encountered problems in that irregularities in cell development after nuclear transfer where noted.
Also in the 1950's John Gurden stepped into the picture. With the help of Michael Fischberg, he was able to raise mature South African clawed frogs from nuclear transplanted embryos. These where fully matured adults, and thus a stage above the work of King and Briggs who only succeeded in raising the embryos to the tadpole stage of development. During the same time frame it was discovered that certain species have nuclei more resilient to degradation during transplantation, in the case of the King and Briggs' tadpoles versus Gurden and Fischberg's frogs, the latter had more resilient nuclei and thus the better more stable results.
Some of the most important work came from John Gurden in the late 1960's. In his experiments it was found that tadpoles could be grown from the nucleus of a cell from

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the intestinal wall of other tadpoles. These cells showed a differentiation, and was the first sexually mature end product (this is called pluripotent). In 1966 a similar experiment using signal that differentiated cells nuclei can be used to progress the embryonic stages, but not a intestinal cells that where specialized. In this experiment 120 nuclei where transplanted, seven adult frogs where produced and all but two where fertile. In essence Gurden was the first to clone an adult animal, however the distinction between Gurden's clones and Ian Wilmut's is a subtle one.
Wherein Gurden was able to clone a frog from a cell from a juvenile specimen (a tadpole), he was never able to clone a frog from the cell of an adult frog. Additionally, although Gurden was able to grow embryonic tadpoles from the cells of adult frogs (from the foot of a frog), none of these tadpoles survived. Ian Wilmut marked the first successful adult cell cloning, the result Dolly a now sexually adult female ewe that has successfully reproduced offspring.
However important the Scottish cloning of Dolly was, the earlier works are as

important. For without them the cloning of a sheep would not have been possible. Also to remember is that although animal cloning is now possible and has been since the 1950's at various levels, single cell copying has been conducted for decades for research purposes. These are single cell clones. Botanical cloning has been carried out for several decades as well, as the reproductive cycle of plants is for the most part simplistic. In nature as well self cloning takes place. Some plants can re-grow once transplanted without sexual reproduction, and to limited extents regeneration of a missing limb in some vertebrates is a partial cloning. Even the re-growing of another identical animal occurs as in the case of flatworms, wherein if cut each half will re-grow, so one worm can become two, two become four, and so on.
Much is still unknown about cloning of mature adults. Among them is why some animals can be more easily clones than others, and another is that will a clone age prematurely. Many of these questions lie in the cellular clocks of the animal. This is a new frontier, but one that is not fully understood as of yet.
From Dolly on..
Thylacine in a bottle....
Image used under provisions of USC Title 17 § 107. From CNN Interactive, May 13, 1999

Since Dolly was announced to the world several years ago, other animals have been successfully cloned. From cattle to mice, the possibilities are tremendous. And coupled with other genetic breakthroughs these possibilities are startling. Can animals be replicated to allow for human organ transplantation? Will humans be cloned? And perhaps most important in terms of a cryptozoological implication is, can an extinct species be cloned?
In May 1999 various news agencies reported on the possible attempt in the future to clone the presumably ex4inct Tasmanian Tiger (Thylacinus cyanocephalus) from the seven preserved young specimens know to exist.
These marsupial carnivores have been a favorite among many researchers of cryptozoology. The thought of genetically resurrected the species is intriguing to say the least. Ignoring the inherent difficulties of extracting viable cellular material from over 100 year old specimens (the specimens where preserved in large in alcohol, a better genetic preservative than other chemicals) and finding a closely akin relative to act as a surrogate, the thought of roaming thylacines in the near future is startling.
Theoretically the cloning of one of these specimens is viable. Just like the techniques previously described, the thylacine could become a replicant. Related marsupials, such as the Tasmanian devil could act as surrogates and egg donors. As once their genetic material has been removed from the egg, the genetic structure of the thylacine would be dictated by the nucleus extracted from a cell of the preserved thylacine in a bottle. A gene in a bottle, leading to a thylacine in the woods.
Are there other species that this technique could be used for. Even outside of extinct, or presumably extinct species, there are countless threatened or endangered animals worldwide, that through genetic cloning could become a more viable population. The implications are enormous.
But from a cryptozoological point of view, what would happen? If the thylacine where to be cloned, and eventually released into the Tasmanian area, or mainland Australia, would there be a conflict? What if the thylacine is not really extinct as many feel is a possibility. Would the released new clones become an ecological hazard to the existing thylacines? They would all be theoretically the same species, so breeding would not be an issue, however without a living thylacine present to rear the clones, would their behavior be any different than a naturally propagated version? In essence the possible cloning of these animals could destroy the real thylacines if they do in fact still survive, as they would genetically be the

same species, but behaviorally they probably would not. For example, identical twins have a closely tied genetic link. If raised separately, they may still look the same, but behaviorally they may not be the same. They have had different outside influences on their personalities and behaviors. The same would hold for a genetic recreation of a possible extinct species. That unknown facto could have far reaching implications into natural ecosystems, one that cannot be fathomed completely now.
A better option would be the genetic recreation of a presumably extinct species through a hybridization with a known species. Such a case would be like the Japanese wanting to bring back the mammoth by fertilizing an Indian elephant with sperm from a preserved mammoth. The resulting mammoth would not be a true mammoth, but a mixture between the Indian elephant and mammoth. In reality a hybrid or crossbreed. And this, like the thylacine cloning, has problems. First one must find viable sperm from a frozen mammoth, not an especially easy task to do. But, if this scenario ever went to fruition, there would at least be a closely related species at hand to raise the resulting hybrid. Behaviorally the implications are more controlled.

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Another example would be the selective breeding of closely related species to resurrect an extinct relative. Such a case can be demonstrated by the effors to resurrect the quagga. From DNA studies the quagga was found to be a subspecies of the plains zebra, and as such recessive genes may still be present. By selectively breeding zebras that show quagga like characteristics a real quagga could in essence be recreated. Of all the possibilities from cloning to hybridization to selective breeding, the selective breeding may be the best answer We now do not have to worry about possible behavioral changes or mixtures of genetic material from different species. The resulting selective bred animal would be nearly an exact replica o& the extinct specimen. This will not work for all species, and that is where the ethical question arises. How far should we go to bring something back? This is regardless of whether a species may still exist or not in some isolated region of the Earth. How far is too far in genetic manipulation of a life?
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Woolly Thylamoth or Tasmanian Mammocine
The genetic Frankenstein of why artist should not be genetic engineers.
Illustration by William Rebsamen, used with his permission. Rebsamen has illustrated several books and articles that deal with cryptozoology. From various magazine articles for Karl Shuker, to Claws, Jaws & Dinosaurs by William Gibbons and Kent Hovind to Cryptozoology A-Z by Loren Coleman and Jerome Clark. Rebsamen is also a musician and songwriter aside from a wildlife and animal artist and is working on an instrumental cryptozoologically themed music compilation.
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Active Sasquatch in Coshocton County, Ohio

By: Don Keating, Chairman of the Tri-State Bigfoot Study Group

When I first heard of the Sasquatch phenomenon in Ohio, I thought everyone was crazy! Boy, was I wrong. Coshocton County, Ohio has recorded the highest number of 'alleged' sightings of the mythical beast since records began. This is also a county that borders my home county of Tuscarawas.

Since before 1900, there have been over 79 reported sightings in this one location. The last sighting that was included in that number was in late May of 1993. Many additional sightings have been reported. Here are some of the ones that stand out the most in the decade of the 1990's.

On April 27, 1990 Art Caruso of Youngstown, Ohio spotted a light colored creature at about 11:48 p.m. He reported the creature was between 6 and 6 1/2 feet tall and he stood no more than 50 to 75 feet from it. This took place near New Moscow.

It was reported at my September 1992 Bigfoot meeting that an albino creature was seen near West Lafayette, Ohio. The creature was spotted in April of 1992 and was white and was reported to be nearly 9 feet tall.

On July 21, 1993 a sighting took place near Lake Lila campgrounds. The creature was observed to "jump out of a tree." The Sasquatch was reportedly reddish in color and about 8 feet in height.

In mid-July 1995 Danny Newell of Coshocton, Ohio reportedly was hunting for scrap iron near the community of Tunnel Hill in the western part of the county. He spooked a creature - that creature being a light or white colored Sasquatch. It walked away fro-him on two legs, was 7-8 feet tall and less than 35 yards from him. It would be over two years, but his father, who was just about 50 feet from him, finally admitted to having seen the same creature Danny did that day at the same time..

Two fascinating sightings took place during the early morning hours of July 31, 1996 at 1:30 near the same location as the Tunnel Hill sighting of July 1995.

Seven young people, ranging in age from 17 to 23, spotted, on two occasions, a dark brown colored creature between 8 and 9 feet in height. The creature at first was about 75 yards away in an open field just uphill from the road the youths were on. The creature began to walk away backwards watching the youths. It then stopped and began walking TOWARDS them. At this time it had one arm in an up-right position blocking the light from its eyes. It it began coming towards them.

was reported the eyes had a green reflection to them. The youths left the area hurriedly when

County, Ohio in the 90's.

These are just a handful of the more fascinating reported sightings from Coshocton

Why does Bigfoot apparently inhabit the forest of the county? Lets look at the three things an animal needs to survive.

√ Food

√ Water
√ Shelter
With these things in mind, remember that Coshocton County has the Woodbury Wildlife Refuge Area in central and west-central sections and the Columbus & Southern Coal Lands in extreme southern parts of the county. These two areas provide plenty of the three criteria needed.
Thousands of hunters, fishermen, outdoorsmen and sightseers roam these woodlands weekly. Maybe there are other parts of Ohio more suitable for Sasquatch, but this just happens to be where they're reported the most.
News Note: A Different Kind of Bigfoot Journal
Larry Battson, a wildlife lecturer and educator, was one of the speakers at the 11th Annual Bigfoot Conference in Newcomerstown, Ohio in March of 1999. He spoke of reports of Bigfoot from Indiana and portions of Ohio. At the conference aside from showing wall hangings used for educational purposes, Battson was selling subscriptions to his new Bigfoot Journal
What makes this journal unique though is that it is an audio journal, and not the standard written text. Each tape is 30 minutes in length, and new volumes arrive bi-monthly, for a total of 6 volumes in a year. The cost for this journal is $60.00. While although a bit steep, is worth it for the unreported accounts of Bigfoot from Indiana and Ohio. Whether these reports are true manifestations of these creatures, or not is the listeners purgative to believe or not. The listener is only presented with a humorous and thorough story telling experience.
Contact Larry Battson at, 3130 N. 600 W., Greencastle, Indiana, 46135 for the Bigfoot Sasquatch Audio Journal presented by Battson Wildlife Educational Services.
News Note: It Was Last Seen in 1998, But Doesn't Mean It's Extinct
According to Dr. R.K. Avasthe, just because the last red panda (Ailurus fulgens) was seen in 1998 in Sikkim, does not mean it is extinct in the wild. The WWF-India has now funded a project to estimate the population densities of this animal, whose numbers are estimated at less than 80 in the wild, with the majority of the population located in the middle regions of the country.
Sources:
Red Panda Alive and Kicking in Sikkim, Hindustan Times, May 5, 1999
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News Note: Freezer-burn Fish is a Blue Pike, Rest are Not
may
In the Crypto Vol. 2 No. 1 there was a news note about a 37 year old fish that have been an extinct Lake Erie blue pike. However of all the specimens of possible blue pikes acquired for testing, Jim Anthony's from 1962 was the only one to be a genetic match. Carol Stepien, a Case Western Reserve University ichthyologist, has been doing the examinations. She first had to determine whether the blue pike was a form of walleye. They are indeed two separate species, next she had to compare specimens of possible blue pike caught in various United States and Canadian lakes. From the dozen odd fish examined, the results have turned out to be all walleye and no blue pike.
Still, the possibility of a blue pike still swimming someplace in North America is not

completely ruled out. Testing still continues on specimens and the watch is still on for the fish. But, until the day a living blue pike is genetically matched as such a fish and not a walleye, the blue pike is extinct.

Sources:

Nichols, Jim, DNA results are conclusive: Lake Erie blue pike are gone, The Plain Dealer (Cleveland, OH), May 25, 1999 Thanks to Wayne Cermak for sending in the clipping

Blue pike once thought to be extinct is really extinct, The Beacon Journal (Ohion), May 25, 1999

News Note: New Muntjac

News Note: Moa Hunt is On

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On July 5, 1999 and continuing for the next five years a Moa hunt has begun. Established by a group of West Coast businessmen, the hunt is to establish whether the Moa from New Zealand is still alive, as well as the Fiordland moose. The enterprise is headed by Keith Armstrong, master brewer at Monteith Brewery and based on reports that have filtered in. One of the reporters of a Moa sighting comes from Paddy Freaney, with whom Armstrong consulted with. On January 20, 1993, Paddy Freaney along with two others reported seeing and photographing a possible Moa in the Craigieburn Range of South Island. This was a highly controversial report, and many feel the entire incident was a hoax.

While the Moa, a common name for twenty odd species, is one of the best known mystery animals from New Zealand, the Fiordland moose is not. Moa accounts have cropped up every so often over the last few hundred years, since their supposed extinction around 500 years ago. These large to mid-size flightless birds were part of the native avian population that was predominant on New Zealand. Having no natural predators, as there were no mammals aside from bats and perhaps small mice (except for perhaps the enigmatic puzzle of the Waitoreke, the mystery animal for New Zealand described as otter, beaver or seal like and proposed at times to by a living cynodont or unknown form of Monotreme), the avian life prospered. Introduced species and hunting by the Maori have been blamed on the possible demise of these, and other, birds from the New Zealand fauna.

The Fiordland moose is another story. Ten moose were released in the Dusky Sound area of South Island in 1910. Little is known of the behavior of these introduced moose into this alien environment, with its varied terrain and atmospheric conditions from their native North America, the moose did not appear to thrive. Up until 1934 they were hunted, although only two were reportedly every killed (1929 and 1934). However, in 1952 the last confirmed report came out of the Fiordland area. A small group of people still held out that this creature still lived, among the hardest supporters was Ken Tustin. Since the mid 1960's Tustin has searched for these animals, with tantalizing clues such as ruts, broken branches, droppings and footprints. But, in 1995 a videotape of a possible moose was obtained from the upper Herrick Creek region. The videotape was not enough to satisfy people that the moose was still there. Other clues to latter survival included the discovery of a shed moose antler near the same area as the videotape footage this was in 1972. The antler was around five years old, putting the survival date into the mid to late 1960's.

Image of the Leaf Muntjac, Used under Provisions of USC Title 17 § 107. Picture source http://www.wcs.org/leafdeer.html

The smallest deer in the world, the leaf muntjac (Muntiacus putaoensis) was recently described in the journal Animal Conservation. This muntjac first seen by Alan Rabinowitz in northern Myanmar in 1997 has been genetically tested to determine its uniqueness from other muntjacs. Weighing less than 25 pounds and standing at 20-inches to the shoulder, this deer is indeed a diminutive animal.

Source:

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Cryptofiction:
The Bigfoot Bar & Grill
Authored by Ray Crowe (1991)
Originally intended to be published as an inexpensive mass market book, akin to the supermarket checkout type books, The Bigfoot Bar & Grill became a self-published short novel after the intended publisher went out of business. Written by the director of the Western Bigfoot Society located in Hillsboro, Oregon (USA), the story revolves around a group of researchers, called the Sasquatch Humanoid Investigation Team, and their involvement with the areas Bigfoot group after a barmaid at the Bigfoot Bar & Grill is raped by one in the area of the Indian Heaven Wilderness in Washington state.
Although a central aspect of the story is the interspecies rape, there are various aspects of the story that deal with the mystery of Bigfoot behavior in a straightforward and at times theoretical manner. The violence and sexual aspects of the story are present throughout the story line, and drive the characters (both humans and Bigfoot) forward. These aspects however, can be dealt with in two ways: 1) Crucial to the story development, 2) Side notes in a story of the Bigfoot co-existing with humans. This is a choice the reader makes.
An important portion of the Bigfoot story line is their migration and group dynamics. Although the idea of a migratory pattern to the Bigfoot cannot be fully substantiated, it has been viewed from various aspects in the past. Additionally, the group dynamic if a Bigfoot clan is highly theoretical, as virtually nothing is known of the interactions amongst Bigfoot But, these two areas have a crucial tie to the story, and drive a large portion of the book.
"He Bigfoot clan hunted for logs along the beach to float across the river with. Although they were excellent swimmers, the river was broad and swift, and there were young that needed the extra support. It was late June and the clan was migrating north from their winter haunts in the foothills and limestone caves of northern California. Pooz, the eldest son of the clan was gigantic. Having reached twelve feet, his eight foot mother Skaaz frequently teased him about reaching the bright yellow sky god. His respect for mother was so great though, that he didn't want to tease back, not even to tell her that her smile reminded him of the early evening's crescent yellow sky god.
In that short paragraph, the idea of a clan makeup of respect and help can be seen, as well as the first mention of their migratory pattern. What do we make of the migratory pattern theory? Animal migration can be viewed as caused by nutritional needs. If food is readily available year round in one location, then animals are less likely to migrate. However, if food is limited in a season to a specific geographic area, then an animal may

migrate to another location to keep its nutritional requirements met. The direct cause falls into territorial organization as controlled by nutritional needs of a species and how that species can adapt to the changes in the environment during a seasonal change. If the environment is cold during the winter, then a species may grow a longer fur covering during the fall months. If the area is warm in the summer, the species may adapt by shedding

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excess hair or naturally cooling off in streams and rivers, and coming out at night to take advantage of the cooler atmosphere at that time.

Clearly, there is some substantiation to the claims of Bigfoot migration. Whether the actual behavior is inductive of a migratory pattern is not 100% verifiable without home range evaluations and tracking of movement patterns. But, at this stage these techniques are viable, and so the migratory pattern is theoretical. In the story this theory is further emphasized through anatomical characteristics of the Bigfoot, indicating a changing to the coat.

"Also, you mention his being sort of moth-eaten, so they are probably starting their moult the new coats should be coming in soon.

As for the group dynamics of the Bigfoot group, interactions between multiple Bigfoot are a rare report, but have been reported. From reports of juvenile Bigfoot being carried by adult ones, possibly indicating a nurturing component to behavior. To the observations of a small group feeding. But, perhaps the most theoretical aspect of the book that deals with the group dynamic is the integration of a religious aspect to the Bigfoot clan.

Religion is defined by Webster's Dictionary as - belief in, acceptance of God or gods, with the emotion and morality connected therewith; rites or worship. Outside of humans, no other animal can be definitively proven to have a religious context to their behavior and organization. If any other species does have this belief system, the lack of viable interspecies communication neg!tes proving this aspect conclusively. However, it does offer some intriguing possibilities, that are latter tied in the story line of the book.

There are reports of Bigfoot stacking rocks, these are included in the story as well with a religious attribute to them. A way of marking a spot as a memorial to an occasion or person, humans have buried their dead for numerous centuries and erecting memorials to the departed. To draw this behavior to the Bigfoot is perhaps a stretch, but an interesting stretch.

"Grandfather Pkuuuz was picking up loose stones and carrying them to a pile. He said that it was to attract the attention of the sky gods with, and he hoped they would favor the clan with a good season of plentiful food, and find a place in the sky as a bright light for him.

Old grandfather Pkunuz was 80 seasons now, and he knew his dying time was near, and he had to get the cairn built...

Telling grandfather Pkuuuz of his concerns, Plazzz was told that he and the clan should move on, but Pkuuuz was going to stay at the lakes to die, and that Plazzz should put a stone on his cairn each season as he passed, and watch for a new star in the sky that would be his spirit."

Going beyond the religious and migratory points of the story, there are others that deal with the interactions of the group. From the lonesome cries at night of Plazzz in search of a mate, to the food gathering and playing of the youths. Their society and behaviors towards each other are outlines from interjected theory and observations from witnesses. Even the brutal assault on the dogs from the hunting party (in search of Plazzz, to kill him for raping the human barmaid) have ties to the fear associated between some dogs and Bigfoot encounters.

Now, what to make of the sexual aspects of the story. Is it possible for a Bigfoot and human to interbreed? This is a very tough question to answer, and has been an aspect of

various other fictional works dealing with Bigfoot. The first part falls to accessibility and the requirements to breed. To successfully interbreed the two subjects must have a close

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successful fertilization. Without a complete genetic makeup this aspect cannot be genetic makeup, in that the variation in chromosomes must not be so varied as to impede a determined in relation to a Bigfoot x Homo sapiens crossbreed. The other part is that a crossbreed would not normally occur in the natural environment, unless under extreme conditions. This allows for species to maintain their genetic isolations and unique characteristics.

But, could it happen? There are reports of forced matings, rapes in essence, between mystery primates (in which Bigfoot would be included) and human beings. This goes fee both male and female humans as well as both sexes of the mystery primate. One of the most infamous cases is of Zana. Zana was a report member of the regional Abkhazia (Caucasus region) mystery primate known as abnauaya. She was captured in the mid 1800's, and in the proceeding years gave birth to various children. Some of these lived, others did not. What Zana was, or who she was for that matter, is a mystery. She has been linked to a relic hominid, an ancestor of modern humans, to a wild-woman (from a nomadic tribe), and so forth. But, if she was indeed a mystery primate and she did mate successfully with modern humans, then her genetic makeup was close to modern humans. Hence, a successful crossbreed.

In various Native American tales, the correlating report of a Bigfoot type creature has been linked to the kidnapping of woman and children. Were these reports based on the kidnapping of women for breeding purposes? Even sexual aggression from gorillas and orangutans towards humans has been demonstrated. So the possibility of the interspecies rape is there, but substantiating information is not. It is a highly theoretical, and controversial subject filled with legal issues (Vercors' You Shall Know Them, addressed the legal and moral ramifications of a crossbreed between a relic hominid and a human within a fictional setting).

Ray Crowe's story addresses the controversial side of the research, and hits on many of the theories surrounding Bigfoot. When compared to various other fictional works, it surpasses them in the treatment of the Bigfoot, while being on the same level in dealing with the human reaction to them. Wherein most fictional works take a novel length to reach a conclusion granted more characterization and detail is included, Crowe's 32-page story performs a nice introduction to a fictional world of Bigfoot.. Though one should be forewarned, the relatively graphic depiction of violence and rape may trouble some. But the work does show what research can do to add a fresh breath to the treatment of Bigfoot in fiction.

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Cryptofiction:
The Great Sasquatch Conspiracy Or Blood on Bigfoot Mountain
Authored by J. Hector Beelart (1999)

What would you do if you had in your possession a genuine Bigfoot body? Would you sell it to the highest bidder or give it away for the sake of science? Would there be any cultural, sociological, economic or religious after affects to the disclosure of the body? These are the questions put forth in this atypical novel by J. Hector Beelart.

Limited to a small printing run of an initial twenty copies and five authors copies, this novel was offered as a fund raiser to the Western Bigfoot Society and has their society as the publisher. The first batches are signed by three persons, J. Hector Beelart (the author), Ray Crowe (the director of the WBS) and Rob Butler (the illustrator). Included with the novel of 289 pages, there are also several appendixes that have been formed from an unpublished nonfiction book The 1999 General Bigfoot Season. The appendixes cover reports, histories and search tips, including notations and explanations on the idea of Standard Sasquatch Areas (SSA's). The main emphasis of the book is the novel.

The story is told from two perspectives, one of the humans (or Jakes as they are called by the Bigfoot in the story), and Bigfoot (or Bigfeet when multiple Bigfoot are being used within the story). Although this concept is not a new one, it is utilized in this case to a large extent to demonstrate the perception of each of these species in regards to each other. Essential the story unfolds as two men are fishing on the Washington side of the Columbia River. In the event of fishing one of these men catches hold of a big one, the body of a Bigfoot that has died and is floating in the water (from the Bigfoot perspective the story of how the dead one came to be is revealed, and accident during a time of play).

Now the idea of what to do with the body comes into play. Do they decide to cut it free, notify Fish and Game or keep it? This initial decision acts upon the rest of the story. Eventually the fellows decide to keep the body, and bring it home. But, the problem is it is two heavy and the weather is to harsh to allow the boat and body to get out of the water. So the body gets into more accessible pieces and eventually it is stored in a freezer. From there it is chopped up

basically decided that the body will not be given away, but will become the subject of bidding. Whoever bids the highest of the people contacted, will be the ones to have the body.

In the course of events environmental organizations are contacted or hear of the body included are: logging companies, museums, a religious group, the tabloid press, Native Americans, a secret government organization and a group of Bigfooters. Each wanting the body for a specific reason whether to avoid logging bans due to this disclosure of the existence of Bigfoot, the reaction to religion if the Bigfoot is an evolutionary link, and the sanctity of the Bigfoot in Native American culture. Perhaps the most curious inclusion is of a group wanting not the body, but to hunt living Bigfoot in their environment. These are rich hunters who have hunted the world (possessing a Yeti, Congolese dinosaur, Saber-tooth Cat, and more).

As one can imagine the ramifications of these mingled groups can caused heated atonement. At one point a brawl between religious seekers, museum persons, tabloid reports, Bigfooters, and Native Americans breaks out. All the while a secret government agency is watching it all like Big brother. Eventually the situations get settled out, but not without death and the lose of some of the bidders.

It should also be noted that the human characters are presented at times as extensions of

real people. Various Bigfooters are portrayed in the novel, without their names being presented:

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"The two hunters were looking at a tall man, crisply dressed in real safari gear. He had on sturdy ankle high boots that had seen days of trail time. His shirt had epaulets and they bulged like they had been actually used. He was wearing an ascot. He walked straight, not hunched like many men in their early sixties. He was clean shaven and wearing a good felt hat with flat rim and a small plain leather band."
This is Peter Byrne being described, although his name is not mentioned directly. Also mentioned in is the Western Bigfoot Society, Grover Krantz, Jeffrey Meldrum and others. Ray Crowe's The Bigfoot Bar & Grill is written of in passing as well. So for a historical representation of some famous Bigfooters, the story does offer a little.
As the human saga is carried out, the Bigfoot one is continuing as usual. They are presented as a family group that moves depending on the food availability and the nearness of man. They are shown as caring, for the most part, to their kin and a tight group in order to survive. The concept of the Bigfoot behavior is fairly straightforward with the idea that the young must be taught how to survive, where to get food, and how to hide from humans. There are various areas of thought tossed in as to how the Bigfoot handles their dead:
The group had special places to put the cold ones and the places were where the forest cats, coyotes, winged things and the clumsy wallowing furry forest beings could not find the cold one and eat their members. These places were mainly in special rock crevices far back in the lava tubes, especially the ones that went down and down. On the north end of the group's territory, there were some old places dug into the stone by the bothersome Jakes. They made especially good places to put the cold ones. When let down some of those holes, a cold one would fall and fall and then would come up a hollow, echoing "whoomp.
Sometimes they used the marshes and the thick mud when someone went cold, but, they could only use those places when it was cold weather. If they put a cold one in the marsh when the sun was in the north and it was warm, they would pop up in short time with a huge stomach. Sometimes when they went to move the risen cold one, the stomach would suddenly break and a lot of stuff would blow out and the smell and icky mess would be very bad. From time to time, an old one would get sick and go cold, but that was not as often as for the young ones.
"1
These paragraphs show a theory that the dead are disposed of in an orderly manner, this way to hide the bodies from scavengers. But, it also demonstrates a thought process as to when to use a particular spot. These ideas are unsupportable, but interesting suppositions as to the behavior of the Bigfoot as a group.
One highly controversial inclusion in the story to the Bigfoot is the ability to telepathically communicate. Much has been made of this idea in relation to other fictional works (John Darnton's Neanderthal, Random House; New York; 1996). In humans the ability to telepathically communicate is not proven to exist, in other animals it is likewise an unknown. Typically a species communicates with another through body language and vocal iterations, although other sound makings are used at times (like tree hitting). The usage of telepathy in the book at hand is but only a side note, wherein it is mentioned but dealt with off hand as a common behavior in order to communicate with another without being heard, or warn another without having to speak. Whether Bigfoot actually possesses this ability is unknown, and in all likelihood would be unknown even after a specimen were to be found.

... but two things were missing from her Bigfoot culture. The first was a complex spoken language that could communicate social and natural history. Of course, except for crude carve marks, writing was not existent. With some history, the group would know about and pass on to

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her, knowledge about the killing and eating of their kind by Jakes of the distant past. They would also known about the disease that the Jakes passed on when contact was close in the far past and especially when the white Jakes came not long ago. When the white Jakes came and started turning over the soil and taking down the trees, thousands of Bigfeet quietly died from simple disease. They would also know that the white Jakes' diseases were what wiped out many of the dark, traditional Jakes that left the land and the Bigfeet alone. While they could not pass on these reasons, the avoidance instinct was mightily strong because of them.
The second thing that was missing was the lack of fire. With fire and a stable fire hearth, many things would change for the Bigfeet.
The youngster would live from instinct and a few values. The elders would teach her self-reliance. Family values were basic - if there was a geography suitable to supporting a group. In a group situation, the instinctive values were to eat, but not necessarily to share. This was especially the case in the pursuit of small animals like hares and rodents or in the taking of vegetation.
"1
And in that the further outline of behavior is determined. The Bigfoot is hence drawn by instinct instead of history. This is viable when compared to behavior associated with the great apes, wherein behavior is instinctive with some teaching of a limited degree. More to the point though, the relationship of the Bigfoot with Native Americans is shown, where the Native Americans are shown as separate from the behavior of the white settlers. This can be carried over into the Native American traditions of Bigfoot type creatures, and the reverence shown for them. Equally as important is the notation of diseases wiping out the populations of Bigfoot. This did happen with many Native Americans whose immune system was not suited to handle the myriad of alien ailments brought by the white settlers to the continent. To pass this historical fact onto the Bigfoot groups is only a small stretch, first their immune systems must be akin to a human system in order to contract a human based disease, and second they must have close contact with the white settlers. Historic records of encounters from the early 1800's and late 1700's are scant, so the proximity of the settlers to the Bigfoot groups is unknown, as is the immunology of Bigfoot.
Essentially the Bigfoot are portrayed as instinctive creatures that react to a situation in an established manner. They scavenge for food, and at times hunt larger game. They refrain from interactions with humans, and violence is utilized only against an aggressor, be it another Bigfoot or a human. They are portrayed as extensions of reports and a mingling of theories as to behavior.
The novel itself is atypical due to its treatment of what if to the body of a Bigfoot? And the after effects of what could happen upon its discovery. In the vein of fictional works pertaining to Bigfoot, The Great Sasquatch Conspiracy deals with the subject matter in a humorous, but straightforward man.er.
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If your looking to purchase one of these books, known sources that carry them are listed by each title. Additionally use the ISBN number and order it through a local bookstore in your area (always best to support local merchants if possible). Additionally a five star rating system has been utilized, the highest rating is henceforth five stars and the lowest rating one star . These ratings appear next to the publisher, year and length of item (as applicable to media being reviewed).
Claws, Jaws & Dinosaurs
Author: William J. Gibbons and Dr. Kent Hovind, Illustrated by William Rebsamen
ISBN 1-58468-000-8
CSE Publications, 1999, 72 Pages, $8.95
Available through Amazon Books at www.amazon.com
William Gibbons and Dr. Kent Hovind have corroborated to bring out a juvenile nonfiction book that deals with a selection of cryptids from a creationist point of view. Although many persons interested in cryptozoology favor an evolutionary system for the myriad of inhabitants of this planet, it is rare to deal with the information from the opposite side of the road, creationism. But, one does not need to believe in creationism to read the text of the book, as much as one does not need to believe in evolution to read any of the other cryptozoological books.
The authors aim this small book at a juvenile audience, and hence much of the language utilized is simplistic and repeated from early works from mainstream cryptozoology. Brief historical anecdotes and classic examples are presented. The eight chapters of the book deal with a separate family of cryptids, these being as follows:

Chapter One: The Loch Ness Monster
Chapter Two: Sailors, Sea Serpents, and Dragons
Chapter Three: Dinosaurs in Africa
Chapter Four: Snakes Alive!
Chapter Five: Bigfoot & Family
CLAWS
JAWS
& DINOSAURS
by
William J. Gibbons
and
Dr. Kent Hovind
Bigfoot
EVIDENCE
Dr. Grover S. KraZ
Chapter Six: Those Terrible Pterosaurs
Chapter Seven: Tall Tales
Chapter Eight: A Cabinet of Curiosities
Overall the book should be of interest to the younger audience. Some parents may however object to the usage of creationist views, as illustrated below:
"The Devil wants everyone to believe in evolution so they will not believe the Bible. It would be great if someone would capture one of these creatures and prove to the world that they did not live "millions of years ago"!
To catch a pterosaur would not be difficult once it has been found. One can either use a net to snare the Kongamato of Kenya, or a rifle to bring down one of the hovering pterosaurs in New Guinea. Regardless of how one is caught, the presentation of an actual living pterosaur will confound evolutionists! Maybe God will lead you to be a missionary to one of the places where these creatures still live.
These elements, although present throughout the book, are limited t/ certain areas. Discussion of The Great Flood and Noah's Ark are mentioned. But, the main emphasis appears to adding wonder to a juvenile about the mysteries of nature around them. There are however, some slight factual errors present in places in the book.
For instance in Chapter One on The Loch Ness Monster there is a passage that states:
"The first photographs of the now-famous "Nessie" monster were taken in 1934 by Dr. R.K. Wilson, a wealthy London dentist." There actually was at least one earlier photograph taken in November 12, 1933 by Hugh Gray (though still controversial over what it does show) as well as an image filmed by

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Malcolm Irvine of the Scottish Film Productions in 1933. Colonel R. Kenneth Wilson was also gynecologist and not a dentist.
In the same chapter another passage reads: "Indeed, Loch Ness is open to the sea at both ends. It is possible that a group of plesiosaurs enter and leave the loch each year, following migrating salmon as their prime source of food. This may explain why the animals are observed more often during the summer, and far less in the cold winter months." This is mostly accurate, as Loch Ness is

connected at its northern end to the North Sea and at the southern end to the Atlantic Ocean. However, the northern route is now connected via the Caledonian Canal with many locks, whilst the southern route also consists of a series of locks connecting Loch Ness to Loch Oich and so on.
Despite some areas like these mentioned above, the book is interesting for a juvenile. Specific details as to why they should believe are not forced, and fictional examples are not used (although some reports included may be exaggerations, they are not fiction per se).
The authors are religious people, and as such the inclusion of their belief system in the text is understandable. The book was written as a creationist view, and although it at times harps on the evolutionary view that is what happens when alternative points are brought to face. For a parent, especially of strong religious beli%fs, the book would be of interest. For a parent with little religious belief, or who wishes for their child to form their own views, the book can still be useful as a way to show an alternative view point to cryptozoology.
Miami "Chupacabras"
Author: Virgilio Sánchez-Ocejo
ISBN 0-9660232-0-X
Pharaoh Production, 1997, 56 Pages, $9.95
[AD] Available through Pharaoh Production, P.O. Box 960771, Miami, Florida (USA), 33296-9998.
[AD] $9.95 + $2.00 shipping by check or money order made to Pharaoh Production. Web site http://www.web2000.net/waa/pharaoh/, e-mail pharaoh@web2000.net
In this small publication researcher Virgilio Sánchez-Ocejo has presented a brief history of the enigmatic Chupacabras. In it he traces a short chronology of various regions like Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico and Mexico that have had reports of mysterious creatures that the author believes fall into the heading of Chupacabras. The emphasis of the book however is on an evaluation, with first hand reports from witnesses, of occurrences in the Miami, Florida area of sightings of these creatures as well as animal kills.
Problematic is the wide range of descriptions presented of these Chupacabras in Florida.
Included are references to a kangaroo like gait by one witness, to a large bird like to creature with a seven-foot wingspan. When coupled with an inclusion from 1996 from Brazil in which three teenagers where scared by a hairless creature, the reports merge together. The Chupacabras may well be a mystery but the presentation in this book shows a mingling of many varied descriptions, some of which do not match to the terminology from Puerto Rico that originated the Chupacabra reports. Rather they suggest varied creatures, lumped under the Chupacabra header.
■To the authors credit the emphasis is not on the UFO theory of the Chupacabras, rather in presenting of the reports. However, a subtle inclination towards government conspiracies in hiding the information is suggested. Reports of black helicopters and stolen evidence are offered as a possible connection to the government. Equally out of place is the addendum written by Dr. Willy Smith on mystery felines in Conne#ticut. Although interesting, it does not appear to have a connection to the Chupacabra reports from elsewhere and as such is an awkward inclusion in the book.
As a chronology of reports the book is fine. But as for offering theories as to what these Chupacabras are, more evidence is till needed and a tighter evaluation of the reports is needed.

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CRYPTO
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and Other Authentic Mysteries of Nature
Author: Loren Coleman and Jerome Clark
Cryptozoology A to Z: The Encyclopedia of Loch Monsters, Sasquatch, Chupacabras,
[AD] ISBN 0-684-85602-6
Simon & Schuster, 1999, 270 Pages, $13.00
Available through Amazon Books at www.amazon.com and other online bookstores.
Teaming up again in their first book since the 1978 book Creatures of the Outer Edge,

Loren Coleman and Jerome Clark have presented an introductory encyclopedia of cryptozoology. Although the idea of encyclopedia type entries on various cryptids is not a new idea, having been done numerous times before, the specific inclusion of cryptozoological related inclusions is a new approach. This has been done before, for example Matthew Bille's Rumors of Existence (Hancock House, Surry, B.C.; 1995), but not as inclusive as the presented encyclopedia.

A wide range of cryptids are included within the book, from the well know such as the Yeti, Bigfoot and the Loch Ness Monster, to lesser known ones like the Lindorm, Nellie and the Nahuelito. Making this book a good introductory tome that covers, while not everything, a good snippet of cryptozoology. Hence, the first time reader has a broader understanding of the creatures cryptozoology deals with, and perhaps a small stereotype as to what this area is about.

Couple with the introductory piece, the reader is introduced to the researchers who search for these creatures. This adds a human face to a research and not just a name, for example:

"Roesch, Ben S. (1980 -)

Ben S. Roesch, a young cryptooological writer, is webmaster of an active site entitled Cryptozoology - Searching for Hidden Animal (http://www.ncf.carleton.caf/~bz/Home Page.Cryptoz.html), and the editor of The Cryptozoology Review. One of the first of the wave of new cyber-cryptozoologists, Roesch is a university student in Toronto, Ontario, with a keen interest in cryptozoological studies and research. He is studying marine biology (mainly sharks), animal predatory behavior, and general zoology. Roesch is intrigued by rumors of a giant cookie-cutter shark, genus Isistius, and debunking reports of the survival of the giant fossil shark Megalodon, which he believes died out 1.5 million years ago, though it has attained a rekindled status in the 1990s. Roesch is also credited with assisting in the "discover" of the eleventh megamouth.

These biographies cover researchers of the field and bibliographic nature, included are over 50 such entries ranging from active researchers to those who have passed on. These biographies (some autobiographical, others written by the authors) not only add the human face to the story, but fill in the gaps and show the cultural diversity of the people who have

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been, or are, involved with this field. While touched on briefly in other books, for example Jerome Clark's Unexplained 2nd Edition (Visible Ink, Detroit, Michigan; 1999), the biographical entries in the encyclopedia are much like the cryptid entries, specific to cryptozoology.

While some entries are already dated (which often happened due to publication schedules for books), they are for the most part up to date. One such out of date entry is the notation about Dan Scott Taylor's Nessa Project, while it was intended to be conducted at Loch Ness in June 1999, it has now been set back until the year 2000.

Overall the entries are crisp and efficient and the basic theories and histories on these included cryptids are discussed. While some entries do narrow the view a little, for example the entry on Mokele-mbembe deals in large with the Roy Mackal expeditions into the Congo, in search of this creature with only a brief statement of:

"Numerous expeditions have been mounted in search of Mokele-mbembe."

Missing are references to any of the other searches for this creature, like William Gibbons (who has an included biography), Rory Nugent, Redmond O'Hanlon and Herman Regusters, to name a few.
The encyclopedia various other bonuses like an appendix of various cryptozoological related museums in the world, a listing of cryptozoological periodicals, as well as cryptozoological websites (at least one of which is unfortunately no longer active). An extended bibliography is included, but only contains English language books and not foreign language texts (there are some of these mentioned in the text). Last but not least, is a two-page timeline of milestones in cryptozoology and animal discoveries (some of the major discoveries are included as entries in the book). Though not a complete listing of milestones, it does highlight some of the more important ones from Cuvier's "Rash Dictum" to the establishment of Chad Arment's first cryptozoology e-mail list.
In the acknowledgments Loren Coleman writes:
"I wish I could have written a ten-volume encyclopedia that included every cryptozoologist from around the world, every new animal discovery, and numerous other cryptids that had to be left out.
Let us hope that someday this multi-volume encyclopedia is written, whether by Loren Coleman, Bernard Heuvelmans (who had stated that he wished to write a twenty-volume encyclopedia in 1984), or another author. Until then books such as this encyclopedia offer a quick reference guide as well as a tool to invoke the desire of a mystery of nature into the minds and hearts of further generations.

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Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence
Author: Dr. Grover S. Krantz
ISBN 0-88839-447-0
CRYPTO
Volume II, Number II
July 1999
Hancock House, 1999, 348 Pages, $17.95
Available through Hancock House at www.hancockhouse.com, e-mail sales@hancockhouse.com
In actuality this is a 2nd edition to Dr. Krant's Big Footprints (Johnson Books; Boulder, CO, 1992), with some slight revisions and an addendum. However, the main portion of the book is the exact text of the 1992 version right down to the pagination and indents. So both the 1999 and 1992 books corroborate each other (a random sampling of 50 pages from each book was compared and no variation was detected). As such, the review deals with the inclusion of an addendum to this 2nd edition book, and not the main book itself. The reasoning for this is straightforward as to why, the 1992 book was a strong and compelling analysis of dynamics and theories on locomotion of Bigfoot, anthropologist.
as well as a perspective on the search for these creatures through the eyes and mind of a skilled
In Krantz's addendum (pages 293 through 338) corrections to small factual or typographical errors are noted. But, more to the point added information both for and against his theories are included. This is not to say some of these notes are not without a sly bit of humor in them. One of the more interesting inclusions is the addendum to chapter 2 of the book (Big Footprints) in which Dr. Jeff Meldrum's evaluation of locomotion is looked at, and a corresponding illustration of this locomotion in relation to the midtardal joint by Medlrum is shown. This treatment shows a varied analysis that closely matched Krantz's results, but performed in a different manner.
Additional information regarding his estimation of height from the subject in the Patterson-Gimlin Film is also presented. This is shown in comparison to results achieved by Jeff Glickman in the 1997 NASI report as well as by Rene Dahinden. Further information is also given as to why Bernard Heuvelmans felt the film was not of an authentic Bigfoot, including an extract from a 1968

letter by Heuvelmans. Though curiously there is little comment on the rash of new hoax claims, aside from a short treatment of the Chambers incident (wherein Loren Coleman is mentioned as reporting on the incident, with no credit given to Bobbie Short who interviewed John Chambers in 1997).

Various other areas are of interest as well. There is a discussion of several reported carcasses or skeletons of possible Bigfoot being reported. However, Krantz's evaluation shows these where not from a Bigfoot. The cases looked at where of a skull in 1971. This turned out to be from a newborn horse suffering from hydroencephaly. Another report was cleared up with the help of Bib Titmus, wherein a photo of a dead creature that appeared initially to show physical characteristics of a primate turned out to be of an inverted and skinned bear. The final skeletal case involves a classic case in Hominology, that of "Smokey" Crabtree and the Fouke Monster from Fouke, Arkansas. In this case Krantz reports he traveled to Fouke in 1994 to view the reported skeleton (though not necessarily claimed to be of a Bigfoot type creature). His evaluation deemed this skeleton to be of a large lion.

Krantz also deals with reports from around the world based on his first hand (through translators) interviews as well as meetings with internationally Hominologists in Russia, China, and elsewhere.

In essence Krantz has maintained the same level integrity his original work had. The added addendum only adds to the flavor, and brings new information to light that was either left out of the original work, or glanced upon only. For anyone who did not read the 1992 version of this book, or has not been able to obtain a copy for themselves, this 2nd edition by Hancock House is an essential addition to a home library.

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Unsolved Mysteries: Giant Humanlike Beasts
Author: Brian Innes
[AD] ISBN 0-8172-5846-9
Raintree Steck-Vaughn Publishers, 1999, 48 pages, $6.95
Available through Amazon.com www.amazon.com. Available as a softcover for $6.95 or hardcover for $24.95 (ISBN: 0817254846).

Although short, this young adult book offers one of the best brief overviews of the mysteries of mystery hominids from around the world in simplified language. Chapters cover the Yeti, Bigfoot, Chinese Wildman and the Alma as well as sections that deal with the Minnesota Iceman and the survival of Neandertals.

Filled extensively with color and black and white images, the book is an easy to view effort. The layout and language is simple, but not overly simplified. Theories as well as short histories are included as to what these mystery hominids are. The book does tend to emphasize that these creatures are remnants of Neandertals, however mention of Gigantopithecus is also included.

There are few drawbacks in this book. A few of the included pictures are questionable. For example the de Loy's ape is included. With recent research into this area, the idea of this being some-sort of unknown hominid is weak. Also there are a few awkward text passages as well that seem to indicate more information was present, but edited out. One such passage is

as follows:
"More than four centuries later, in the 1870s, the Russian explorer Nikolai Przewalski discovered these Mongolian horses. The species has been named after him. It is now extremely rare, although a few horses are protected in wildlife parks. On the same expedition Przewalski also heard tales of "wild men," but unfortunately he was unable to discover any.
Although this passage is proceeded by a color image of a Przewalski horse the text is confusing, as it appears to imply prior mention of Nikolai Przewalski of which there is none.
Also missing is the information regarding mtDNA studies in regards to the Neandertals. This would be an understandable exclusion, however the author does mention DNA studies in regard3 to Neandertals and interbreeding with humans. This however is also understandable as being excluded, as the evaluation of standard DNA and mtDNA (mitochodrial DNA) can become confusing and the studies on mtDNA are suggestive of no crossbreeding but are argumentative in what they actually do show (small sampling from one specimen only).
Essentially this is one of the best introductory books for the younger generation to come along in some time. It would be a definite plus to the library of an inquisitive child Complete with a glossary, index and short bibliography, the book shows the child what further research can study can produce and some of the tools to do so.

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Lake Champlain
Champ Quest - The Ultimate Search - 1999 Field Guide & Almanac of Best Search Dates for
Author: Dennis Jay Hall
ISBN 1-928837-00-1
Essence of Vermont, June 1999, 90 pages, $14.95
Available through Essence of Vermont. Contact Dennis Jay Hall prior to purchasing for complete price including shipping. Web sites http://www.together.net/~ultisrch
355, Jericho, Vermont, 05465.
http://www.essenceofvermont.com e-mail ultisrch@together.net. Essence of Vermont,P.O. Box
This book is presented in full color, with numerous color illustrations, maps and photographs. Written from the perspective of Champ exists, and not what if:
"This book is not written from the viewpoint, "What if...?" Champ exists. I have seen these animals on nineteen different occasions.
"1
And more to the point the book deals with more than chronicling reports of these creatures, called Champtanystropheus by the author, but also touches on the invasion of the Zebra Mussel from the Caspian and Black Sea area into the North American waterways. One unique aspect of this book is the offering of a calendar for the months May through November, with dates that one is most likely to see the Champtanystropheus. His predicted dates circumvent the lunar cycle, and according to the text have been proven accurate about 75% of the time:
"....I had been looking for any kind of pattern, using past sightings as reference, anything to give me the edge. That's when my brain asked, "Are there any times of the month that they are not seen?" knew the answer. The animals hadn't been seen (by me) during a new moon. Research showed that many reported sightings had occurred during the week before and few days after a new moon, but none I could find, fell on the actual day....I compiled and published a first ever list of the most likely dates the animals would be seen. That was three years ago; since then, 75% of the reported sightings have occurred on the lunar based dates I had theorized would produc% sightings.
Although the figure of 75% is hard to figure based on the evidence to support it in this book. The pattern does offer a rationale pattern to account for sightings based o&f Halls reported 19 sightings and historical patterns.
Additionally offered in the book are a series of sections on historical reports dating to 1873, as well as recent sightings. Included in the recent sightings area is a June 1, 1999 one in

which a creature was seen near the Isle La Motte Bridge, located just south of the Canadian Border. Some sightings from 1997 and 1998 are included as is a brief mention of a video footage shot at Shore Acres, North Hero, Vermont on May 15, 1998.
It is best to view this book as a guide or almanac, and not a chronicling of sightings. It is not that, and was not written that way. Pages are left blank so an observer of the lake can note things themselves. The reverse of the calendar pages offers the observer the chance to record information, and sightings forms on wildlife are included.
If one where to go and view this book as a total "Champ" chronicle, they would be disappointed. Nuggets of information are presented, including the authors theory as to what these Champtanystropheus are, and his backing of this from eyewitness sketches to skeletal comparisons. The book should be taken as the cover states,
Search Dates.
Field Guide & Almanac of Best
if these dates work or not is not a guarantee, only recommend dates based upon the authors experience.

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Game Time: Cryptoseek
The Quiz:
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A B C D E F G H I J K L
MNOPQRS
T
N
1Z S WAI TOREKEACEGB Q V Z M
2Y KEKS PANGBOCHEKUFSUI
3A AMAD ZDPDA ETA DCNCAI
4T MDA CERGIS QWEJ OYAKYH
51 CFYRSDTHAGOGWEI DOOO
6Z HG NGOAK JSS DAHL P Q G M C
7C ATHNAZ NL QDA J SAG WOA A
ATHNENAI FUPHNN CEZ PRO
9B KLB BADOA AZ HG JADTOUS
10 O AY BURUADT DHHD NAAGNU
11M NLD MKM DA COAS JTF DOB X
12 OY JEDLAHHZASZ HQ SATC
13 QNT YUEHEL MNSE KLRH BHA
14N ZRERAAD GHHL MHEAATYY
15 S ATE BSDR DAWGED AV BG LT
16 ATHY AMHRDUAS NDN ML VAZ
17 B C Y PTCAHRBAABADHK JC B
18E HEUVELMANS QHERDS KIA
19 U QAR V CX ZS GJ HOYETITNA
20 LAGOGS AS COEL AREKA BRS

Rules: Below are 21 questions. Answer the 21 questions on the following page. Then circle your answer on the seek-a-word above. The correct answer to each question appears above in the seek-a-word. Words appear vertically, horizontally and diagonally. Two examples have been done to demonstrate how words may appear. In no case will a word be spelled backwards. Simply circle the word in the above seek-a-word and fill in the answer to the quizzes below. The small font letters and numerals are not part of the puzzle or quiz, they are coding features that will be used in the next issue to show the answers. The winner will be determined by the first submitted correct answer to the puzzle and quiz. Likewise the second and third place winners will be determined by their arrival dates. Acceptable ways of sending the completed Cryptoseek puzzle are via e-mail, postal letter or fax sent to the editor. The contest ends at midnight September 1, 1999 (EST). The prize for the first correct answer to the seek-a-word and quiz will be a copy of Cryptozoology A - Z by Loren Coleman and Jerome Clark and a VHS copy of the 1976 Bigfoot movie Creature from Black Lake. The second place winner will receive a copy of Claws, Jaws & Dinosaurs by William J. Gibbons and Dr. Kent Hovind and The Great Alaskan Dinosaur Adventure by Buddy Davis, Mike Liston and John Whitmore. The third place winner will receive a coelacanth key-chain.

1) J.W. Burns in the 1920's coined this word to allow a single word to be used in writing of large hairy bipedal creatures in British Columbia. What word did he coin?
creatures:

2) This is an East African unknown bipedal creature. A Captain William Hichens described these ... I saw two small, brown, furry creatures come from the dense forest on one side of the glade and disappear into the thickets on the other. They were like little men, about four feet high, walking upright, but clad in russet hair. The native hunter with me gazed in mingled fear and amazement. They were, he said
the little furry men whom one does not see once in a
lifetime..." What was the name of these creatures Captain Hichens saw, as called by the native?

3) Latimeria chalumnae and Latimeria menadoensis are both species of what fish?

4) The nickname given to the aquatic creature seen in Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho?

5) A mountain creature sometimes called Bergstutzen, Springwurm, Daazlwurm or Stollerwurm. In 1934 a Swiss man named Balkin reported taking a picture of one that was subsequently published in the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung. What is the more commonly mentioned named for this reported creature?

6) An unknown animal from New Zealand that has been described as possibly being an unknown member of the Monotremata order, an unknown otter, an unknown seal or even a surviving cynodont. What is the name of this New Zealand enigma?

7) This unknown feline has had the title Leo maculatus proposed for it. This animal was one of the subjects of Kenneth Gandar Dower's expedition in Kenya, Africa in the first part of the twentieth century. A skin and possible skull of this species is housed at the Natural History Museum in London. What is the native word for this feline?

8) The last name of the person who coined the word cryptozoology.

9) The last name of the person who founded the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained and died February 19. 1973.
SANDERSON

10) Professor Auguste de Saint Hilaire wrote in the American Journal of Science in 1847 about this South American creature. Hilaire thought the creature was a large version of a lungfish. Others have theorized that it is perhaps a surviving glyptodont or perhaps a giant form of caecilian. What is the named for this creature?

11) Reinhold Messner's 1998 book Yeti: Legende und Wirklichkeit was about this unknown bipedal creature. What is the English four letter word for this famous creature?

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12) Ralph Izzard wrote a book in the 1950's about the Daily Mail's expedition in 1948 to find evidence for a possible large monitor in the Himalayan valleys. What is the name of the creature that Izzard wrote about?
13) The bones of a Yeti's hand where supposedly kept at a monastery in Nepal. This infamous hand was partially removed in 1959 during the Slick-Johnson Expedition. In 1992 the hand from the monastery was stolen. What is the name of this hand known as today?
14) This carcass was fished from the sea near New Zealand in April of 1977 by a Japanese fishing ship. Media attention was focused on this carcass made famous from its plesiosaur resemblance. Subsequent analysis pointed that the carcass was from a basking shark. What is the name of this carcass?
15) The image of this creature was shown on a bluff near Alton, Illinois. In his 1887 book, Perry Armstrong thought that perhaps the depicted animal of the Illini Indians was that of a living pterosaur. What is the name of this creature whose name roughly translated means "the bird that devours man"?
16) The 1973 Charles B. Pierce produced and directed movie The Legend of Boggy Creek was loosely based around the occurrence of an unknown bipedal creature in what Arkansas town?
17) This enigmatic creature comes from Australia and has been associated with aquatic creature sightings, but has at times been used to describe any unusual animal seen by the colonists. This creatures name has been used as well as a synonym for a pretender or imposter. What is the name of this Australian mystery creature?
18) A possible specimen of this mystery feline was shot on January 1, 1986 by Andres Rodriguez Murillo from Sinaloa, Mexico. Subsequently DNA studies where conducted on the specimen at the National Cancer Institute. The genetic studies showed that this mystery feline shot in Mexico was of a puma. What is the name of this feline that Richard Greenwell, Robert Marshall and others have searched for?
19) Dr. Sten Bergman, a Swedish zoologist, wrote in 1936 of a giant form bear. This bear, sometimes referred to as Bergman's Bear was described as having short black hairs and a paw and skull that surpassed known living bears. What is the name of this giant bear known as?
20) The name of the aquatic creature reported to live in British Columbia's Okanagan Lake?
OGOPOGO
21) This marsupi!l predator's last known descendant died in Hobart Zoo in 1936. Since then sightings have occurred of creatures matching this animals unique stripped coat and appearance an abbreviated form of its scientific designation?
from Tasmania and mainland Australia. What is the name of this creature often called, the name is

Listing of Cryptozoological Publications
Note: This is not an all-inclusive listing, magazines like Fate, Fortean Times, and Strange Magazine are not included, as these are available at most newsstands. Some of these publications are specific to one cryptid others are general. At times some of them do not include information on cryptozoology.
INFO Journal
Box 367

Arlington, Virginia
[AD] 22210-0367 USA
Track Record
225 NE 23rd Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon
97124 USA
Note: Put out by The Western Bigfoot Society
Bigfoot Times
10926 Milano Avenue
Norwalk, California
[AD] 90650-1638 USA
British Columbia Scientific Cryptozoology Club Quarterly
Unit #89
6141 Willingdon Avenue
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5H 2T9 Canada
Note: Put out by the British Columbia Scientific Cryptozoology Club (BCSCC), formerly the Quarterly was called CryptoNews
The Cryptozoology Review
166 Pinewood Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6C 2V5 Canada
Bipedia
C.E.R.B.I
32 ave de Buenos-Ayres
06000 Nice France
Note: Put out by the Center of Study and Research on Initial Bipedalism
Nightwatchers
http://www.c-gate.net/~jmichael/ezine/
Note: Online multi-media publication
Exotic Zoology
3405 Windjammer Dr.
Colorado Springs, Colorado
80920 USA
Note: 1999 is probably the last year for this publication
The Monthly Bigfoot Review
[AD] P.O. Box 205
Newcomerstown, Ohio
[AD] 43832-0205 USA
Note: Put out by the Eastern Ohio Bigfoot Investigation Center
The Keystone Sasquatch Report
[AD] P.O. Box 236
Timblin, PA

15778 USA
Note: Put out by the Pennsylvania Bigfoot Society
ISC Newsletter and Cryptozoology Journal
[AD] P.O. Box 43070
Tucson, Arizona
85733 USA
Note: Put out by the International Society of Cryptozoology (ISC)
Wonders
Box 3153 Butler Station
Minneapolis, Minnesota
55403 USA
Criptozoologia
Viale Tito Livio
12-00136 ROMA
Italy
Note: Put out by Gruppo Criptozoologia Italia
The Anomalist
Fenner Reed and Jackson
[AD] P.O. Box 754
Manhassett, NY
11030 USA
Animals & Men
15 Holne Court
Exwick, Exeter
Devonshire
EX4 2NA England
Bigfoot Record
21 Benham St.
Apt. F
Bristol, Connecticut
06010 USA
The Bigfoot Co-Op
14602 Montevideo Drive
Whittier, California
90605 USA
The Nesspaper
9 Bumbrae Place
Inverness, Scotland
IVI 2TA United Kingdom
Note: Put out by the Official Loch Ness Monster Fan Club
Crypto
135 Elm St., Apt. 81
Milford, NH
03055 USA
North American BioFortean Review
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